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TO ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER SUBSCRIBERS.—The COMMERCIAL route West of Federal street, below Stockton Avenue, heretofore carried by Henry K. Porter will hereafter be delivered by J. N. Tuckerman, who alone is authorized to make collections thereon. Subscribers failing to receive the paper will please make known the fact at the office, No. 76 Fifth street.

CITY ITEMS.

Got a Good Bargain

At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Concert and Exhibition

Will be given by the pupils of the First Congregation Sunday-school, on Thursday and Friday evenings in No. 2 Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Liberty and Fourth streets. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. 8

To Advertisers.

A limited number of advertisements will be received for our weekly issue, the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, published on Thursdays. The COMMERCIAL circulates extensively among country readers, and constitutes a valuable advertising medium for merchants and others.

Western University.

The next term will commence Monday, Sept. 3 aul7:3d

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing.

Beaver Female Seminary.

$70 to $75 for all expenses, 14 weeks. Opens Sept. 11. R. T. Taylor. THS4

Irving Collegiate Institute.

The Thirteenth semiannual session of Mrs. P. A. Smith's select Classical School for Ladies, will commence Monday, September 10th, at the residence of Mrs. Smith, 31 Central street, Allegheny. M4TH

Kenwood Boarding School,

For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. jy4wod

See to It.

The people should get their teeth repaired so as to perpetuate their usefulness. The importance of having artificial teeth inserted when nature decays them is manifest. Nothing is so valuable to good health as perfect teeth, nor does anything contribute more to beautify the face than a well arranged set of dental organs. Such is the public appreciation of these beauties, that thousands have given up the natural, as a less symetrical, for the artificial substitute. I cannot but regret the growing evil in this ill-guided habit, though I must confess the inventive genius displayed in the progression by filling teeth is mainly due to bad and ineffectual operations in the earlier stages of the Dental profession. At present many crafty and inefficient men calling themselves dentists, of only three months practice, with a mere scrap of artificial tiffle, are doing more to destroy the teeth and confidence of the people than all other evils combined. I every day perform operations for teeth that seem in fact taking my gas, which makes extracting such an easy task. C. Still, 240 Penn Street.

The Daily Commercial

REMOVALS ON THE TAPIS.—The axe is being prepared for some thousands of small postmasters throughout the country, and they may as well make up their minds to a change of quarters. The appointments made to succeed these opponents of the Executive Policy (those under $1,800 salary) do not have to pass the ordeal of the Senate, and hence the sweep will be a clean one and without any fear of the consequences.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR AT PALLADELPHIA.—Gov. Johnston has appointed Mr. S. Snyder Leidy his principal deputy. The Governor, we understand, is spending a few days in the west-ern part of the State. He is to be congressman-at-large, and Col. Thomas he will take possession of the office on the 1st of September.

SOUTHERN FEELING.—A New Orleans letter says: The people of the South generally have had no objections to Northern people for some years past; but the hostility is now most intense. No Union man would be safe in New Orleans one moment if the United States troops were taken away; and the negroes are so infuriated at the wanton and wholesale murder of their comrades, that they fear the danger that they will rise and attempt the extermination of the rebels who infest the city like the locusts in Egypt.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE OCEAN.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

While on the through line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, on yesterday morning, we met Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and accepting his invitation to a seat in the special car of the directors of that great company, gathered from him the particulars of a very interesting trip from which he was just returning. On the morning of the 18th inst., Colonel Scott, accompanied by Edward Miller, Esq., the well known civil engineer of this city, Mr. Seifert, of the firm of Seifert & Mclenney, and General Palmer, Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a number of others, left Philadelphia for St. Louis in the special car in which we were seated, and after a pleasant journey, without changing cars, or having yarded, reached the latter city on the 21st instant, at seven o'clock in the morning, a distance of exactly one thousand miles. After spending three days there on the business of the Union Pacific Railroad, in which all the gentlemen named are officially connected, the party left St. Louis Friday last at 8 o'clock P. M., and reached West Philadelphia yesterday afternoon at twenty minutes after 4 o'clock. Here, as in advance, we have an evidence of the wonderful progress in railroading, and a promise of the still more wonderful future of the road that will hitherto and dependent enterprises. This is the first time the same journey has been made from Philadelphia and reached St. Louis over the narrow gauge; and the perfect success in which this trip can be regarded as made, as well as Philadelphia as from Jersey city, by way of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and Harrisburg, establishes the fact that the narrow gauge may now be regarded as the ruling gauge in the railway system of the United States. At the last session of Congress the President was authorized to specify the gauge which should connect the Eastern with the Western Pacific railroads. In view of the fact that all the great railroads of the country, or two exceptions only, early adopted and have continued the use of the narrow gauge, he designated the present system. We have no doubt that Congress will, at an early day, pass a law to the same effect. Such advantages and necessity of such uniform regulation need no argument. During the trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, on the 18th

The Daily Comaercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY THIRD DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILKINSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

DISSOLVING VIEW.

Up to yesterday the Democratic party in Allegheny county, though few and not very select in numbers, was a reality, a distinct, self-respecting organization, having its own candidates, acknowledging a head selected by itself; if not triumphant always plucky, and at all times, and deservedly influential in the councils of the party of the State and Nation. Whoever was at the Court House, about the hour of noon yesterday, saw this party deliberately abandon its organization, and by a process of legerdemain, which we fancy will somewhat startle the old stagers, dissolve into nothingness!

For some time past sundry self-constituted Committees, Leagues, JOHNSON Clubs and "Social" Organizations, have been hard at work getting together odds and ends enough to form a ticket, and the result of their labors the Democratic Convention yesterday—packed and prepared beforehand—indorsed and swallowed at one gulp! With some the thing was rather hard to take. The "Anti-Radical" coating was too thin and too sunglitzingly put on to disguise the bitterness of the pill, which after all was composed of what, up till lately at least, were some of the strongest Radical elements known hereabouts.

Take, for instance, Mr. Ross, the candidate for Sheriff. Not six weeks ago he was canvassing the county for the Republican nomination. Then he was a furious Radical. Not only was he a Radical, but it was his boast that he had ever been one, and that he belonged to the original stock, and that detestation of Conservatives in general and the Democratic party in particular was a vital clause in his creed. Mr. Ross, though he had a good deal of strength in the Convention, failed to receive the nomination for Sheriff—and now we find him on the "Anti-Radical" ticket expecting to receive the support of the Democratic party. He will have a good time in getting it, we fancy.

Besides Mr. Ross, Mr. SMITH, for Register, Mr. SHAW, for Commissioner, Mr. PATTERSON for Member, and probably others on the ticket, were, and for ought is known, still are Radicals of the most decided stamp. Whatever they are, it is not difficult to conclude that they are nothing, so far as principles are concerned, that should commend them to the confidence and support of the electors of the county.

This Truck-and-Dicker Ticket is headed by General SWARTZLEE for Congress. He is of that class who went into and remained through the war a party man—a war Democrat of the MCCLELLAN stamp. That, we conclude, tells about all that can be said. On that sort of Democracy this Congressional District and Allegheny county have recorded their verdict in rather distinct majorities several times. We have not the slightest suspicion that they are going to change it now, no matter what combinations are entered into.

SENATOR COWAN'S SPEECH.

We give the recreant Senator the benefit to-day of a tolerably full report of the speech he delivered in Greensburg on Tuesday evening last. We fancy it will contrast rather strangely with the speech he was in the habit of speaking when he was a flaming Radical, just prior to his election to the Senate. We presume he has a copy of that speech,—if he will send it to us we will give him the benefit of an extended publication. Thousands of electors still remember it well, and they will find no difficulty in contrasting it with the present one. When next the Senator turns against his party and principles, there will be no difficulty in referring to his present utterances. He may congratulate himself that four and five years ago there was less pains taken to report speeches than there is at the present time. The speech of the Senator on Tuesday evening clearly entitles him to the thanks of every man who ever regretted the rebellion failed.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

The Constitution and Laws of the United States are consistent with each other. If a law is pronounced by a competent Court to be unconstitutional, it is thereby annulled and becomes no law. A law of Congress that stands in force, is entitled to the same respect as the Constitution, being conformable to that instrument.

The President of the United States is, like every other person, bound to respect both the Constitution and the laws. As President, holding the highest executive position in the Government, he has no authority over law, or beyond it. Any assumption of such authority would be a usurpation. The President is bound specially, by oath of office, to respect the laws and constitution, and to execute their provisions faithfully. We could not but be painfully affected on reading President JOHNSON's last speech, to notice the evidently different spirit with which he speaks of the Constitution in general terms and of some of the laws in particular allusions. With superfluous zeal for the Constitution, he refers with evident contempt to two laws which were constitutionally passed by the present Congress, viz: The Freedmen's Bureau law and the Civil Rights bill. If the feeling betrayed, or, rather we should say, ostentatiously exhibited, in reference to those laws by the President, have any sway over his mind elsewhere than before the congenial audience then listening to him, it is impossible that he can bring to the execution of them the earnestness and fidelity which he avows for the Constitution. Standing on the Constitution is not compatible with contempt and ridicule of constitutionally enacted laws.

THE MIRAGE AND THE REALITY.

Uncle Tom's Cabin was as fair a representation of the condition of slavery, in the opinion of the South, as the Philadelphia Convention was, in our judgment, of the political condition of the States lately in rebellion. If that Convention rightly represented the political spirit, condition and intentions of those States, if it was believed by its managers to do this, why was such a rigid silence imposed upon its members. If the Convention had authority or influence to impose the same rule on the South itself, we might be deceived. But the speech and the action of the South contradict the supposition of its loyalty of spirit or of intention. And the Convention, with all its wisdom and skill, has not made out its case half as plainly as Mrs. STOWE did hers.

We want to see some tangible evidence of a loyal spirit toward the Government, and of peaceful purposes toward its loyal supporters. We are quite willing to dispense with all dramatic shows of affection and endearment, such as were exhibited in the Wigwam, and are recounted tearfully by the committees, but we want some honest, spontaneous indications of an interest in the Union, some respect for the flag, some action that recognizes a spirit in loyalty and a wrong in treason. If we are referred for this evidence to the representations of the South in the Convention, we reply, first, that they were not allowed any freedom of utterance, and we know not what their minds were, as they only acted their parts put down in the bill, and second, that they were not chosen by their constituents as samples of the political spirit of the South, but expressly as *not samples* of it, and, therefore, not representatives of it. All this proves that, for an end which it is not difficult to see is the attainment of party power, a deception has been attempted, and the Convention and the Southern politicians are the parties in collusion.

But if we are pointed to the President's proclamations and procedure announcing the Union entire, the war ended, loyalty in the secendant, civil government universally re-established, we have, to cloud our view of the delightful scene—and none would rejoice more in viewing it if it were real—the declarations of General GRANT and of others under him in immediate command throughout the South, that the military force is indispensable to keep order there. And we have also *the fact*, that at this hour, subsequent to these proclamations, almost the entire military force of the Union is on duty in the South for this very purpose. And we have the fact that this force is inadequate to the end, and hence the General's great solicitude for its increase by Act of Congress. Would that it were otherwise, but the Convention at Philadelphia, though close to our eyes, was not large nor opaque enough to hide the disorders, persecutions, oppressions and disloyalty of the South from sight.

We believe that they will come right eventually. The threats of a renewal of the war, though uttered in their press, and not faintly reiterated in the address of the Convention, have no terrors for us. We excuse them on the ground of impotent and disappointed passion, in the Southern people. There is no excuse for them in the Convention. So we are willing to tolerate their laments for the "lost cause," and their *folding* the rival flag, and their decorating the graves of their friends. But our belief that they will come right is conditioned, not on the championship that they have in Washington, nor on the encouragement offered by the Convention, but on the steady unionism of the *whole* country, North and South, and the entire defeat of the Convention scheme at the ensuing election.

MUM'S THE WORD!

The Richmond *Times* gives the cue to the Southern press thus:

"That the great Philadelphia Convention has adjourned and passed into history, and the Conservative party to which it gave birth is engaged in a war to the knife with the Revolutionists and real Disunionists, we sincerely trust that the Southern press will refrain from all utterly unprofitable, unwise and untimely comments and criticisms upon the address and resolutions of that body. Having expressed our dissent to those resolutions which did not meet our approval, let us avoid all unnecessary quarrels with our friends. Let our action of the Convention meets the hearty and entire approval of those to whom we owe all of safety, honor and political rights which we have saved from the wreck of the Confederacy and from the merciless grasp of our political enemies. The President has formally adopted the new party as the Administration party, and has placed himself at its head, with the assurance of aid and support which his position commands. This party is now fighting a great battle, and, if it triumphs, the best fruits of its victories will be ours. If, in the fall elections, they crush and annihilate the Radical revolutionists, the honor and political rights of the South will be forever secure, and we shall once more become the peers and equals of the triumphant section in every department of the government. If, however, the Conservative party is defeated, we shall have only ourselves and Heaven to thank."

Here we have an illustration of the total absence of sincerity, and the yielding up of everything for policy, running through the Philadelphia movement, from the beginning to the end. It is power—and that only—the South is reaching after. For that no sacrifice is too great, for that once obtained, there will be a speedy and unsparing use of it to restore the cause which was deemed lost when the rebel armies were beaten. It will be a fatal day when the country accepts these professions. There will be no safety except by withholding for a suitable time, at least, power from the hands of those who were so lately in rebellion against the Government, and whose chief regret is they failed. Herein is the great truth to be kept steadily in mind—the simple and safe guide in political action. The Southern press may keep mum—but the country will understand nevertheless that it is the expedient of the highwayman or assassin, who lurks in secret places and walks in silence, only the better to execute his unlawful purpose.

GAMBLING IN WHEAT.

A conspiracy of Western wheat dealers controls the market for flour and bread throughout the country. They raise or depress the price as they please, having their hands on the supply pipe and the demand remaining, from the nature of the case, uniform and imperative as the hunger of the people. Under these circumstances, they plan for their own profit, to open and shut the supply so as to keep up the price to consumers, while they gamble among themselves, upon the stock in their hands. The operations among themselves are like other similar games, losing ones to some and gaining to others, but the consumers actually pay the stakes, whichever way the game turns. Lately wheat was bought and sold, among the operators at a comparatively low price, but none went through the supply pipe to the general market at that diminished price. It was only to make a corner for the speculators who played the game, and when the end of that game was effected, they immediately raised the price higher than before.

This is the sole cause of the high price which everybody has to pay for bread. Somebody has the management and the profit of this system of gambling, but everybody contributes to pay the stakes. And the longer this is done the greater is the power put into the hands of the wheat gamblers. The claims of bondage become the stronger, and the rich speculators lord it with the more severity over the poor bread eater. The evil and wrong are seen, the remedy is yet to be discovered.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

There is somewhere a statement to this effect—that in a time of general depravity in morals, seven women, being in a delicate situation, took hold of one man and begged to be called by his name, implying lawful marriage, in order *to take away their reproach*. It indicated, on the part of these unfortunates, some lingering respect for good morals and good fame, though they had not much of either themselves. But they were willing to appear more virtuous than they were.

Somewhat of a similar expedient is resorted to, and for the same reasons, by the numerous *forlornities* convened in Philadelphia, only in this case they took the name which had long existed. Whether it will cover their reproach admits of a grave doubt. The attempt to appropriate it is, however, a proof that the name *Union* is a dear and respectable name among the loyal people of this land. They have done enough, these six years past, to make it dear to them and respectable throughout the world. They prize it and what it signifies and what it recalls to memory, too highly to part with it, or without indignation to see it performing the base office of cloaking political prostitution.

HARD ON THE DEMOCRATS.

The N. Y. *Times* is hard on the Democrats. It does not spare them, but with a taunting air tells them plainly that their party has been dismissed and they swallowed up in the new concern whereof Mr. WEED is chief engineer. The taunt of the *Times*, speaking of the Philadelphia Convention, is—"It is a movement to give effect to the principles for which the Union party, *as organized at Baltimore*, contended successfully." According to this the Democratic party has ceased to exist, its principles as well as its organization have been abandoned, and together have been hitched to the tail of Mr. WEED's kite. As Mr. LINCOLN once said of certain individuals, if they can stand it we can.

HONOR TO EGO—I.

An industrious and patient friend has taken the pains to go through the President's congratulatory speech on receiving the report of the Committee of his Convention, and to note, with slate and pencil, the honorable conspicuity given in it to the personal pronoun I, and its grammatical relations. We are not aware that any rule of *rhetoric* defines the number of times this class of words shall be used, or what proportion they shall bear to other words in a sentence or speech, and, therefore, we cannot say that any rule of rhetoric was contravened in the case. But we give our friend's enumeration as a *political*, rather than a literary item.

The definite, unmistakable personality, I, holds a place of modest conspicuity *sixty* times in this short speech; *my*, indicating possession and property, *thirty-two* times. The regal *we* does individual duty in *seventeen* places, and *me* in *fourteen*. *Myself*, emphatically, is used but *four* times, and *he*, designating the speaker, *twice*. "*The humble individual*," a blushing paraphrase for avoiding all appearance of egotism, "the humble individual" is used *one* time. Us and ours not counted.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN.

The rejoicing in the Philadelphia convention, over the dispatch to Mr DOOLITTLE, announcing the election of HUNT, the JOHNSON-administration candidate, was premature, and in this quite in keeping with the spirit that prevailed there—because on false representations. The election of CHILCOTT, the Republican candidate, is announced to be an ascertained fact. The State has no interest in casting its fortunes with JOHNSONISM. Although the power of the Administration has doubtless been freely used, the intelligence of the people of that new and distant State has, as everywhere it will be found to be, the sure guarantee of the triumph of principles of loyalty and freedom.

THE Johnsonites propose to have Southern speakers canvass the Northern States. There would be no objection to this, but we ask, how would it be were Northern speakers to attempt to stump the Southern States? While Southern speakers could go wherever they chose and be sure of respectful audiences, who does not know that quite the opposite would be the treatment Northern speakers would be subjected to in the South. The fact is pregnant with suggestion.

PRUDENCE having kept BRECKINRIDGE out of the Philadelphia Convention, he has sailed for Europe again, there to wait until JOHNSONISM has progressed so far as to render it prudent to bring him in full communion. Such an arrangement is in perfect accord with the other proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

THE people of North Carolina have rejected the new constitution of that State, which leaves them as they were. All the South has to do is to refuse to amend their State constitutions and laws to give the President's present policy full effect, and this they appear to be disposed to do.

VALLANDIGHAM begins to see how he missed it in not going South and fighting for the rebellion, instead of staying North talking for it. Had he done so he would not have been excluded from the great and glorious "National Union Party."

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Hahn, who narrowly escaped assassination in New Orleans, has reached St. Louis, from which place he writes as follows: "I arrived here two days ago, and found your letter awaiting me, after having first gone to New Orleans. I am still quite feeble physically, but stronger than ever in the good cause. I was badly bruised and looked quite bloody on the day of the riot, but I protest my wounds will leave no permanent injury. My greatest pain comes from a slight stab in the back."

—The Louisville *Courier* is examining into the military capacity of Jeff. Davis as shown by his acts during the rebellion, and comes to the following conclusion: "Whatever may be thought of Mr. Davis's other qualities and attainments it will not do to talk to the Southern people or to the army of his military sagacity. He was ever a stumbling block in the way of the Confederate generals, and his interference with them almost immediately resulted in disaster. Undoubtedly a great and good man, he could not plan campaigns, and to his belief that he could is probably chargeable, as much as to any other cause, the failure of that heroic struggle for independence. The attempt to build up for him a military fame upon the ruins of Joe Johnston's, or by disparaging that consummate captain, will only excite derision and contempt wherever the relative capacity of the two men is properly understood.

—Bishop McCloskey has taken into consideration the cases of those of his large flock, who in these cholera times, are tempted or obliged to purchase fish almost putrid from the peripatetic venders, and in this way run a narrow chance of contracting disease, which soon carries them off. By his order, notice was given from every altar last Sunday—at least so I am told—that the faithful were permitted to use beef and other flesh food on Fridays until the permit is countermanded. There is a philosophy in the spirit which prompted this act, that constitutes a valuable contribution to practical science and a positive benefit to the public health. In all events, the innovation upon ecclesiastical usage is one that indicates both progress and common sense.

—The hangman in New York is a considerate executioner. The *Herald* says: "From long experience Mr. Isaacs has ascertained that when standing under the gallows, if their attention is not otherwise directed, will nerve themselves up, and so extend the muscles that it is almost impossible to break their neck, and therefore the sufferings are greatly increased. To avoid this, and upon a truly humanitarian principle, he endeavors to attract their attention to something else; and Friday, in the case of Forsyth, he told him that after he drew the black cap over his face he wanted him Friery to tell him if he could see him and nod his head, as that would be the signal for the drop to fall, and when the prisoner looked, and as the nod was made, a signal from the Sheriff made the axe come down with a thug, and that was the last of Bernard Friery upon this earth."

—Here is something, in a foreign letter, exclusively for the ladies: A young American lady, as lovely as accomplished, was married last Wednesday at Boulogne-sur-mer. Upwards of two thousand persons were present. The church was literally crammed—people standing on the seats and backs of pews in order to get a good view of the bride, who was attired in a rich white silk, so thick and soft that it looked more like velvet than silk. The bridesmaids wore white, trimmed with green; the bonnets, not bigger than my hand, were edged with lace, and long veils hung behind, as also did the bonnet strings—bonnets now being tied behind, instead of under the chin, as in the old fashioned days of a month ago! The bride's mother wore grey satin; most of the other ladies also wore satin. There never was a merrier bridal party—no weeping took place. How it was dispensed with I know not! After the *dejeuner* the happy couple posted to Calais, thence to embark for Dover, *en route* for Paris. Since then, after which they propose returning at once to America, the land of their birth.

—Some twenty years ago Mr. Charles Baeder, an enterprising manufacturer of Philadelphia, failed, and was compelled to compromise with his creditors. But though legally released, he felt under a moral obligation to pay his debts. Entering into business again, he met with a deserved return of prosperity, and recently invited his creditors to dine with him at the Continental Hotel, when every one received payment in full, principal and interest, of the debt from which he was discharged. It is gratifying to know that old-fashioned honorable dealing, and commercial integrity has not become so obsolete, as some people think.

—Says a Fortress Monroe letter: The greatly agitated question, the state of Jeff. Davis's health, appears to remain in about the same doubtful position as ever. Assistant Surgeon General Crane lately arrived here from Washington, and had a private and very lengthy interview with the prisoner. Of course, the result of his interview, like examination of leaves, and the conclusion he drew therefrom, are not known, and will be made directly to the proper authorities at Washington.

—The rumored removal of General Howard from the post of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau is not confirmed, nor is there any indications of his intention to resign.

—Queen Emma has for the by-past week been the center of attraction in Washington, by her lady like deportment and quiet, unostentatious manners. During that period she has visited our public buildings, inspected our institutions and seen a little of the hospitality of our citizens. In all this, we have reason to believe, this amiable lady has found much to amuse, edify and instruct, but much more on which to muse in the quiet retirement of a widowhood home, to reflect; and we venture to predict that these reflections will suggest many improvements for the benefit of her people—a people who from even free America may take a profitable lesson.

—Summer is at the White Mountains, and some of the visitors must be like drinking intentions to remain in New Hampshire until the Legislature strikes out the word "white."

—General Green Clay Smith, representative in Congress from the Covington, Kentucky, (Sixth District,) has resigned, and Governor Bramlette has ordered a special election to be held on the 15th of September to fill the vacancy. The District gave Duvall (Democrat) about six thousand majority at the recent State election. Colonel R. B. Carpenter will be the Administration candidate, and the Democrats will probably run Hon. John W. Stevenson or John G. Carlisle.

—Miss Mary L. Schell, of San Francisco, Cal., has sued Major General Henry M. Naglee for refusing to marry her, after having promised many a time to do so. She says she is damaged to the amount of $100,000 by his conduct. The case will be tried at San Francisco. The fair plaintiff has over one hundred letters on hand, all written by the defendant, by which she expects to make out her case. The prospect is that if the General don't take Schell to his bosom, he will have to "shell out" of his pocket.

—One of the most distinguished American ladies residing in Paris is Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, a few years since the famous Boston belle, Miss Fanny Carter, who married a young millionaire of New York. She created a great sensation in Newport by her gaiety and beauty; and her driving black ponies four in hand, with a groom following mounted on the fifth, caused her to be set down as a fast lady. In New York she was equally prominent for fashion and brilliant parties, but her great distinction was for her musical accomplishments. In Paris her singing caused a sensation only equalled by the homage paid to great artists at the Sun Carlos or La Scala. She is pronounced "the Patti of the *salons*," and is said to be the best lady amateur singer in Europe. The Empress and several of the highest among the nobles have paid devoted attention to this beautiful songstress, and regrets have been expressed that so glorious a voice should not be used for the public. In skating she is pre-eminent as all the winter *fetes* on the ice have testified. She is now in deep mourning for her sister, Miss Josephine Carter, who died in March, almost immediately after having appeared at a grand *fete* given by the Minister of Marine, in which there was a procession of ladies representing the principal nations of the globe. Miss Carter was "America," and appeared reclining on a palanquin, under palm trees, borne by indians and sailors. Her dress was of white tulle, over silver, decked with medallions in colored satin, representing the different Southern Republics; the United States flag between her shoulders, and American birds of varied plumage, perched on her shoulder, and nestling in the gold fringe of her robe. All Paris was delighted with this *fete*. In less than a month, two of those bright and blooming girls who had taken part in it were borne to the tomb.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In Chicago, building has been prosecuted with extraordinary vigor during the past spring and summer, and is now as brisk as ever. Large blocks have been erected, and others have been raised to a uniform grade. Outside the city the number of buildings, cottages and residences, that have been put up, is unusually large. It is thought that the statistics will show that the building trade of the city for the present year will reach seven or eight millions of dollars.

A letter from a responsible person at Wabash Indiana, says there has been at the railroad depot at that place, for at least a month, five or four cases of muskets. Nobody claims them. Similar reports have been made along the line of the Toledo and Western Railroad, at different points. All efforts to ferret out the name of the consignor and consignees have proved fruitless. They are directed in care of the depot agent, and marked with a diamond and letter C

An Alabama negress gave birth to four children, lately, at one accouchement. "Two were girls, the others boys. The woman was doing well." The New York *World* says she will probably never do any better.

An English murderer, named Robert Reid, who killed his wife in Liverpool, in 1863, and escaped to this country, has been discovered on Blackwell's Island, New York, serving out a sentence of ten days for some offense. He is to be sent to England, "extraditionally," by the next steamer.

A religious order called the Sisterhood of St. Mary the Virgin, which was recently formed in the Episcopal church of the New York diocese, is about to receive another accession to its ranks —a wealthy lady having expressed her determination to become one of its members. The organization is modeled after that of the Sisters of Charity of the Catholic Church.

A letter from South Carolina, says that in some portions of the State, the freedmen who may have been found guilty of some offense by the provost marshal, instead of being imprisoned, are chained by the ankle and put to hard labor on the public thoroughfares and elsewhere.

Intelligence is hourly expected of the capture of Durango by the Liberal forces, who have recently been concentrating at Chihuahua for the purpose. Just at present the Liberal star is largely in the ascendant, and the further success of their cause, as a result of the Matamoras proclamation of the President, is certain.

It is over the city law the Philadelphia Wigwam must be taken down. This will be done in the course of the next month. Before it is taken down the Johnson men will probably attempt a ratification movement in the building. In the meantime the Methodist persecution are making the most of it, and holding religious meetings in the big shed. For a congregation, more inspired by curiosity than incited by piety, the wooden Wigwam is the most available place of worship in the city. Religious meetings there, on Sunday, were well attended.

The Gloucester *Advertiser* says: The shore fleet have met with little a better success of late, and some of the seiners have been quite lucky. These mackerel are much larger and fatter than those that come from the bay, and command very remunerative prices. The supply of both bay and shore is far less than the demand, which is something unusual at this season of the year.

On the Rio Grande and the Gulf.

Says the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*: The announcement that two war vessels have been dispatched to the Rio Grande to look after American interest in that quarter, following as it does on the heels of the President's anti-blockade proclamation, is interpreted by many as the sign of a coming storm—in other words, a collision with the French naval forces that we know to be off that river maintaining a *quasi* blockade.

There are two things that may bring about some such collision. One, the seizure or attempted capture of any American vessel going into the Rio Grande with supplies for the Liberals; the other, interference with the steamship Evermann, on her return voyage to New York. Blockade or no blockade, we have many time and commercial rights on one side of that river that at least, which no civil war in Mexico can impair.

I believe it is no secret that another shipment of guns to Bivouc is at this moment under way at this port. My letter on Saturday contained an item to that effect, but the information which has been since obtained from responsible sources leaves scarcely a doubt of it. There is reason to believe that Maximilian's agents here have telegraphed the fact to the French Consul at New Orleans, as if with the intention of giving that functionary an opportunity to notify French officers in the Gulf—but whether there is any truth in that or not I have not been able to ascertain.

On the contrary, the Wellington dispatch to the Liverpool *Post* says that the troops are now landed from the dispatch of two of our men-of-war to the Rio Grande. The Imperialists have nothing there that could cope with our vessels, even if they disposed to turn out the Emperor of Maximilian, which it is not likely they will do, at least not till after the protest of this Government has been received.

On the same topic the Washington *Republican* remarks: In the event of any serious difficulty in Mexican waters we have a Gulf fleet, consisting at present of fifteen vessels of war, some of which are the most formidable in the naval service of the United States. It is not inappropriate to say here that the existence of this blockade erected by Maximilian can be easily disposed of with one broadside from the Gulf—our naval forces are sufficient for any emergency.

Informers' Fees.

Under date of August 11th, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in regard to the amount an informer is entitled to, under the amendatory act of the Internal Revenue, which went into effect August 1st. The Secretary prescribes the following schedule of shares: Of the first five hundred dollars of any penalty the former shall receive 50 per cent.; of the next fifteen hundred dollars, 40 per cent.; of the next two thousand dollars, 30 per cent.; of the next two thousand dollars, 25 per cent.; of the next two thousand dollars, 20 per cent.; of the next two thousand dollars, 15 per cent.; of the next twelve thousand dollars, 10 per cent.; of all above twenty-five thousand dollars, 5 per cent. Thus, if the penalty is five hundred dollars, the informer will receive $250; if one thousand dollars, $450; if two thousand dollars, $850; if three thousand dollars, $1,150; if four thousand dollars, $1,450; if five thousand dollars, $1,750; if six thousand dollars, $1,950; if seven thousand dollars, $2,150; if eight thousand dollars, $2,350; if nine thousand dollars, $2,500; if ten thousand dollars, $2,650; if eleven thousand dollars, $2,800; if twelve thousand dollars, $2,950; of every additional one thousand dollars, up to fifty-five thousand dollars, $6,

Napoleon Deserting the Pope.

Paris August 7 correspondence Independence Belge.]

Before leaving Paris for Vichy, M. Drouyn de Lhuys submitted, it is said, a draft circular to the Roman government to remind it that the term fixed by the Convention of September 15, was approaching. The French minister is said to have signified to the Pontifical authorities that the date in question was irrevocably fixed; that France would fulfil her engagements by withdrawing her troops on the day mentioned, and that consequently the Holy See must at once come to an understanding with the Italian government, both on financial affairs relative to the debt of the former States of Italy, and on the matter very far removed from a settlement, and also on the political situation.

HOW A BUSINESS MAN LOOKS AT IT.—A Northern merchant met a Southern merchant—both intelligent and honorable men, and neither of them an extremist recently, but no matter exactly where or when. The latter remarked that all the trouble now was owing to Congress, and that if President Johnson's policy were adopted, restoring to the late rebel States at once and without conditions their right of representation, and all the other rights they had before the rebellion, everything would be equal, and all the former relations would be restored and said substantially: "I won't talk politics; but I will put the case to you as a practical man of business. Suppose my store and the stock of my property in the United States securities, on Broadway were both burned down to-night, I faith with me tried to overthrow the Government, and how we prevented the secessionists from succeeding by a large force of men and money. Now, in view of the past, would you, if you were in our place, consent to a restoration or a reconstruction that did not furnish a perfect guarantee that the obligations of the Federal Government would be fully and promptly and honestly discharged, and that Government put beyond the slightest risk of danger from repudiators or nullifiers?"—*Boston Transcript.*

PAST SURGERY.—A French paper has the following:

"A young girl, eleven years of age, attempted successfully the life of one of her playmates, for the sole purpose of drinking their blood. The child has been examined by competent physicians and proved to be afflicted with the strange mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads the physicians to hope that her cure may be accomplished.

It is seriously to be hoped that the physicians may be correct in their somewhat sanguine anticipations. So interesting a child ought by all means to be saved to become an ornamental and useful member of society.

NOVEL EXPEDIENT.—Some time since a farmer of our neighborhood resorted to rather a novel expedient for setting some "go" out of a balky horse. Having loaded his wagon with wheat rather heavily, the horses were either unable, or refused to draw it. After trying for some time to put them in motion, he set fire to a shock of wheat, and applied the flame to one of the horses. The horse, not relishing the application, by a well directed kick, deposited the blazing sheaf in the load of wheat. This becoming ignited, was entirely consumed, together with the wagon. One of the horses also narrowly escaped perishing in the conflagration.—*Cecil Democrat.*

A LADY writes of a costly stud in India: "The first show of the day was Runjeet's private stud. I suppose fifty horses were led past us. The first had on its emerald trappings, necklaces arranged on its neck and between its ears, and in front of the saddle two enormous emeralds, nearly two inches square, carved all over and set in gold frames, like looking glasses. The crupper was all emeralds, and there were stud ropes of gold put on something like a martingale. Heera Singh said the whole was valued at thirty-seven lacs, $1,850,000."

A late dispatch from Denver says: Chilcott, radical Republican, was elected delegate to Congress, over Hunt, Administration. The dispatch referred to by Senator Doolittle, in the Philadelphia Convention, is erroneous. Southern counties, hitherto Democratic, return large Republican majorities.

SMOKE.

The Economical Combustion of Bituminous Coal—No. V.

THE PRODUCTIONS OF GAS FOR FUEL.

In our last we stated that *fuel*—mineral coal or other combustible—can be used only as gas, and that if properly converted into a gas before used, as a fuel, from one-half to two-thirds more effect may be had from the same amount of coal; and, theoretically, or by scientific experiment, from twenty to one hundred times the caloric now obtained from a ton of coal. We all know that that gas can be made from coal, and that the gas so produced will create a very great heat. But the question now is, can it be produced with such economy as to render it available for all ordinary purposes, in the place of using coal direct?

It can! and this is now no experiment, for it is used with great effect in many parts of Europe, under what is known as the Selman's process. In fact, it has been used with success in Pittsburgh in the glass works of James B. Lyon, Esq., so as to convince the intelligent management of these works that it is much cheaper and better in every respect, as a fuel, than coal, even where so plentiful and cheap as that article is in Pittsburgh. Mr. Lyon used the Selman's process which, though not all that could be wished, or that may be made available, is still a practical success as one means of reducing coal to gas before used as a fuel. This process may be made use of for almost every purpose in which coal is now used and with economy, because *less* coal is used yet *more* heat is produced and *less* labor is required in its manipulation. A more regular and controllable heat is obtained, and no smoke or dust is produced. But what is of more importance in some instances,—as in the blast furnace—a perfectly *pure fuel* is obtained and superior to charcoal for the production of pig iron and steel.

We mention this process of Selman's because it is in practical and successful operation, but not because we think it the best, since there are more simple means of obtaining the same or better results.

In the Selman's apparatus the *principle* advocated is made use of, but the mechanical appliances is not as complete and perfect as it may and will be, for as soon as our mechanics can comprehend the principle and get to understand the thing clearly, they will soon adopt the means. But as this is a success and since the gas produced by this process, from Bituminous coal, is more available and can be used with more economy as a fuel, than coal direct, we will give our readers some idea of its operation.

The Selman's gas furnace is first a simple brick furnace with a deep, close fire place, resting, as usual, on grate bars. But the furnace is narrower and much deeper than ordinary coal furnaces or fire places. The bridge wall is higher in comparison, and the ash pit is closed with apparatus to force in the quantity of air necessary to keep up a *slow combustion*. This fire is fed from a hopper or funnel on top of the furnace, which is closed to prevent the escape of gas. A slow fire is maintained in this deep fire place by the admission of air enough to produce carbonic oxide from the carbon and carburetted hydrogen from the bituminous coal. This gas is not drawn rapidly up the stack, as the gas (smoke) is from our present furnaces, but is drawn into a *chamber* called a "regulator," which is composed of open fire brick work, so arranged that the gas passes through it in connection with atmospheric air, in sufficient quantities to render it combustible. The *waste heat* of the furnace after being used under the boilers for the Mechanical purposes, &c., is passed through these regenerators, of which there are two, alternately, so as to heat the air before it reaches the point of combustion. This also increases the caloric in the same manner as hot-blast increases the temperature in the heat of a blast furnace. The gas thus produced will raise a higher temperature than it is possible to obtain with coal direct, and since any requisite volume can be obtained, any extent or degree of heat can be supplied.

It will appear from this that the Selman's process may be used in all our glass-works, rolling mills, blast furnaces, and for the supply of heat everywhere, in hotels and even in stores, for the heating of dwellings or for domestic purposes generally.

But in this process, as in common use the smoky gas, hydrogen, or carburetted hydrogen is the first to be produced from every charge of coal, and when this is reduced from the bitumen, carbonic oxide alone is produced from the carbon, or coke, which is always the last to burn or be reduced. It is desirable in our large manufactories, to have as equal a gas as possible supplied, and as much carburetted hydrogen as possible, because this is the most available gas, and in order to obtain this hydrogen must be supplied to the burning carbon. This can be done at the use of steam, as we shall show in our next.

S. H. D.

PITTSBURGH, August, 1866.

ENGLISH ARMY CHOLERA ANTIDOTE.

English Army Cholera Anidote,

English Army Cholera Antidote,

Has been used with the most wonderful success for 15 years, by the Surgeons of the English Army stationed in India and other Asiatic possessions, and has received the indorsement of the most intelligent medical professors of all countries.

In Cholic, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Dysentery and Vomiting it never fails, and for Sea Sickness it is unequaled, being free from any dangerous results so common in other preparations. Sold by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market Street, corner Diamond.

GEORGE MUIR,

OF

ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,

PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,

SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE

REV. E. A. WILSON'S

Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me; my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If any one who doubts this statement, they can call and see me, as per above address; and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING,

DRUGGIST,

NO. 81 MARKET STREET.

☞ Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $2 20. jel4

250,000 WHEELER & WILSON Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES

Are now in use and their yearly sales double all others combined.

The elastic and full of numberless Machines heralded as "superior to all others," has convinced the public that it is safer to buy a good article of established reputation and from responsible parties than to risk their money in doubtful experiment.

These Machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SIMPLY and SINGLE in operation than any Machine in the Market. An examination solicited before making a purchase elsewhere.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

No. 27 Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH PA.

au17

WILLIAM BRIGHT—

(Late of the Logan Nursery, Philadelphia,)

LANDSCAPE GARDENER,

Offers his services to persons about to improve their Estates. Refer to J. KNOX, and A. ZUG. Address J. KNOX, Fifth street, Pittsburgh. au22-s

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of MCCLINTOCK, ROGERS & CO., was mutually dissolved on the 20th inst. W. McCLINTOCK and W. E. Foale having disposed of their interest to THOS. J. HOSKINSON and THOS. J. RICHFIELD. The business will be continued by RICHFIELD & ROGERS. W. McCLINTOCK,
WM. ROGERS,
W. E. FOALE.

Pittsburgh, August 21st, 1866. au22-s

STOP! LOOK AT THIS!!

THE GREAT EASTERN DETECTIVE Horse and Live Stock Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, want agents in the city of Pittsburgh, and every county in the State. Principal office 139 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. P. HAFFA, General Agent. Address, for 3 days, Box No. 4, THIS OFFICE. au21 y

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL.....$250,000
SURPLUS.....38,000

NO. 16 WALL STREET.

Having a Cash Capital and ample Surplus, securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages, will insure

All Kinds of Property,

Against Fire at the lowest current rates.

JAS. H. REILLY, Secretary. | ROBT. D. HART, President.
JOS. A. PHILLIPS, Surveyor.
JOS. SNOWDEN, & CO., Agents,
No. 124 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

au22-3tn-eod

ICE. ICE, FOR SALE—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons

Prime Lake Ice,

From 8 to 10 inches in thickness. Address,
W. W. GAINES,
jy28-78 Maltby's Oyster Depot, Cleveland,

The Daily Commercial

THE NEW DANCE OF DEATH.

[From the Newport Daily News.]

There is an ocular picture,
Which we call "The Dance of Death,"
That makes the startled reader pause,
And most unbidden breath.
The grim and strange procession,
Of skulls and skeletons,
While fleshless eyes and grinning jaws,
And ribs and thighbones,
Whitened bones,
Throw up their gaping arms and clattering joints
In reckless medley,
And each one goes on with elsewhere hand,
A living man—a hideous band,
In their fantastic trip.
A ghastly drummer beats his drum
With clattering, noisy bones,
And fleshless arms his notes,
In wild demoniac tones.
And the untold to the pictures;
Is starting one to hell!
That Death and Life dance hand in hand,
Down to the steep road to Hell.
I was painted very long ago,
And yet we see to day.
The self same, speakable performed,
Not very far away.
In the city of the quakers,
Of brotherhood of love.
The Vulture eats his dinner
On the same plate with the dove.
It needeth no philosopher,
To believe in garments dress'd,
To see the hook-beaked bloody-eyed,
Foul Vulture—ill get the best.
And can this new Belshazzar's feast
Of Union and of Love,
Sick of these vows as lacteal food,
Breaking up the dove.
Why, they are coming! they are coming!
And the band it plays a tune,
Which, listen! oh a murder day,
If they kneel tipped June.
Our brothers—and the self-same notes,
As western grain the gore,
They fought for God and Country,
In the battle's awful roaring roar,
Our children's locks we dread with blood;
In the grave no rest nor rest,
For the dead on the dry heard on earth,
For the dead—Rally round the flag.
Then are coming! they are coming!
With a traitor at their head,
Linked arm in arm, with one who led
Our forces and our dead.
He has made his Oath in darkness;
He has lost his manhood,
We fought for perfect freedom,
With no bought-up "sold" or "Orr."
And to-night the ridge pole
Of the Wigwam's height,
Of the Wigwam's height,
Gramps in hoe's axe as spears and darts,
And gig on these onward hearts,
With eye of gander-like hate,
The are coming! they are coming!
And the band it plays again,
"Away down south in Dixie,"
The axe strikes and yells of pain,
From the tortured in the Libby
From Fort Pillow's blood-soaked hill.
From writhing, slaughtered, bronze-hued men,
From dead Andersonville,
From sumter's battered fortress,
From Antietam's shell-ploughed plain,
From Bethel's gory massacre,
From bull Run's leaden rain
From the corpse-of murdered Dahlgren,
From the lips of slain Ratton,
From Ive's dust—from Rodman's grave,
From all the brave and true,
Away down south in Dixie,
With its wild defiant pitch—
Oh! bury all these rebel bones
In their last self soaked ditch.
They are not fit for living men
To dance beside—death's death
In all their clinging cerements;
It is wind—it is not breath,
That blows from out their chattering teeth.
In this new "Dance of Death."

THE MIANTONOMAH.

The Iron-Clad Fully Tested.

A correspondent, giving an account of the antonomah from England to Copenhagen, ates the following interesting incident:

t was an interesting yet a fearful sight to atch the motions of the iron-clad as she owed through the swiftly moving masses of ter. In a long rolling sea a ship has time to e from a pitch over one sea so that she may dily meet the following, and ride over it; but th a short chopping sea, such as we meet in a German Ocean, a vessel must be exceedly lively to carry a dry deck. The antonomah encountered the worst seas s has ever seen, and she came out of m finely. Driving ahead, the huge ses of wood and iron, wonderfully buoyant the weight carried, she would rise slowly the coming sea, which, crested with a white us of foam, bore swiftly and with terrible ce upon her, threatening to submerge and ry her forever, and lifting her wedge-like w high in the air, showing the reddish line the plating and below the gleam of her cop-, she would ride over the sea and then plunge wn to meet the following wave. And here experienced trouble. The space between waves was so short that with her immense gth she could not rise quickly enough to s over it, and so she went through it.

t would sweep in, rolling, seething along, di- on her sharp bow, and roll in solid green ter twelve feet thick up to her fore and turrets. t then break against that tower of iron in d, frigi ful and confused masses, the white ay flying forty feet above the top of the tur- , drenching the officers and men there, and l sparing any one on the hurricane deck. er seas rolling in this frightful manner uld break and draw solid water fo the very things of the hurricane deck, and descend miniature Niagaras upon the heads of the tch.

he scene was exceedingly wild and not with- elements of fear; but the ponderous bow uld again rise from under this mountain of ter, and roll it off in gleaming and flashing cades that swept from the cutwater to abaft turret, looking like a small Trenton. The lowing sea she would almost escape, but the xt again would go crashing and rushing over. it went on for knots, all wild, fearful and catening as seen from the turret, but below the cabin and ward room—out of sight of se frightful seas—a summer passage, with an most imperceptible roll, and a gentle pitch, bout lerking, or sudden motions. The quiet athing of the massive engines as they forced ed the ponderous hull, was all the sound ard there. No howl of wind and no sound of ting water entered in that quiet retreat, as wonderful ship plowed her course through angry waters of the North Sea, under a wild, ony, chilling sky, and into a sharp, strong, therly gale.

Spots on the Sun.

t the meeting of the American Association the Advancement of Science, in Buffalo, on 15th inst., Professor Loomis read a paper en- d the "Physical condition of the Surface l Movement of the Solar Spots." The Pro- or said that in bringing forward the subject olar Spots he had not anything particular- y in regard to them. There was probably thing new about them. The hypothesis of rschel, the eminent astronomer, had been erally accepted, that the sun is a solid ere, black, and emitting but little light and t. This black sphere is surrounded by a stra- of clouds of different densities, the inner e strata being partially luminous, while the er ones are highly luminous. The sun is wn to contain many elements which are to ound upon our own earth, such as iron, el, sodium, magnesium, and others which of a very dense character. The Professor ieved that the spots upon the sun are not ppses of the solid sphere, but, rather, views he strata beneath, and less luminous than enter strata, of gaseous formation. Known he photo-sphere. Careful investigation had ected the fact that these spots on the sun not fixed, but have a motion from east to d, with less angular motion at the equator. reputations advanced by Professor Loomis measure modified the hypothesis of Her- s in relation to the density of gaseous strata and the sun, the lines of light exhibited at spots, and the relative motion of the spots inselves.

resident Roberts on President Johnson.

y speech on Friday, paid his compliments esident Johnson, in the following fashion: om the North, South, East and West their crents swarmed to fight England and gratify he vengeance of centuries. When they got he borders they found a foe whom they lit- expected to meet—the United States soldiers raising a flag threateningly over their ead- ch they had carried in triumph through ry a battle field on this continent. The ited States Government told them that they uld see only what they could not help, and seized their arms. Was it right for the d of a nation whom England had tried to ch, to send orders to shoot down the champ- s of liberty? The speaker said that on the of the Fenian Brotherhood he had thank- nson for the liberation of a prisoner, and President said that he did so out of compli- t to the men who were associated with t Mitchell. Did Seward, Johnson's satel- suppose that the Irish were to be made paws of to drag English chestnuts out of fire, by profaning the settlement of the Al- ma claims? He had certainly used them- used himself—up. If Johnson cannot find- men for their votes again they ought to be ngled if they gave them. He had promised the Moses of the negro and he had turned to be a Pharoah to crush them. He would to be their Moses, but Irishmen were afraid is turning Pharaoh again.

SN. BEAUREGARD A PRINCE.—The Paris espondent of the New Orleans *Times* is re- nsible for the following concerning the ex- eral Beauregard of the late Confederate y:

e is still with us, or rather he is in Paris, ing been called thither again, as I under- d it, to consider his refusal of the offer of the reme command from the Mexico-Wallachia ernment. It is given out that the French peror, who is all-powerful with the Romans, l longer adverse to the General's acceptance he position. As to the General's own way of ing or intentions concerning the matter- t and see. Certain it is, the Romans are l anxious to have him, and in their eager- s have made him bringing offers—title ritory, to rank next to the Hospodar, the of $200,000 down in hard cash, a princely ry, and the supreme command of all the tary forces and retinue of the ten princi- ties. If the General should accept, his late panions in arms could, and doubtless will, ish a body of officers that would prove luable to the Romans in the event of

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R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

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SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Ord Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

anch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

BBLS. PRIME WHITE BEANS.

200 CASES CANNED PEACHES,

tore, and for sale by

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12 Smithfield street.

de18

EY SERPENTS,

OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS,

e and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. r, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets ourgh. Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Wash- burgh, Pa., Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Ver- e Fayette. Also, for sale by McClurran & Mc- ronsville. Also, for sale by McClurran & Mc- ans. de22

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS, - - - DIRECTOR.

Triumphant success of the excellent young American actor,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 23d, 1866, for the 2d time this season, will be presented Lester Wallack's romantic drama, entitled

ROSEDALE, OR THE RIFLE BALL.

Elliott Grey.....Mr. L. P. BARRETT.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. For Performance of

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Friday evening—Benefit of Mr. L. P. Barrett.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

Unabated success. Entire change of Programme. Last night of the ever popular

FEMALE MINSTREL SCENE.

Embracing new Songs, Funny Sayings, Gems of Minstrelsy, &c., &c.,

MLLE. DEVERE, MISS LUCY CLIFTON,
MISS JESSIE SUMMERFIELD,

THE BOUQUET OF BEAUTY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Chairs.....50 Cents.
Parquette.....25 "
Gallery.....15 "

aug24

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corner in the city, and have a privilege one of the same. 1625-ly

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

GENERAL PARTNERS, REUBEN MILLER, GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN,

SPECIAL PARTNERS, SAMUEL M. KIER, SAMUEL DUFF,

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

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Best Quality Cast Steel

Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.

Special attention paid to fine TOOL and DIE STEEL.

OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.

IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. je18-1y

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,

Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.

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STEEL WORKS,

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mills, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Shear, Sheet, Spring, Tire, Axle and Frog Steel.

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogeny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

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MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCaffrey & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

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BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

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Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

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COMMISSION MERCHANT

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Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 28, 56, 58, 60, 65, 75, 80 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

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BRADBURY,

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SCHOMACKER & CO.,

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PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced prices. Illustrated catalogues and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR.

y28 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Custom House, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the

28th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Samuel J. Walker, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided fourth part of the H. Gindlen farm and an equal interest in the leasehold, containing 160 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, in Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land lately owned by E. T. Copeland and Samuel Lyon; on the east by the Rooker farm; on the south by the land of the Rooker 5 rm. and on the west by lands of Walter Holinden, upon which said farm the city of Pithole is built.

Also, the Prather Mill property, containing 150 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the New York Star Company; east by Ricketts heirs; south by Phillips's Petroleum Company, and on the west by lands formerly owned by Hodge.

Also, four tenths (4-10) undivided part of 100 acres, in State, county and tp. aforesaid, known as the Ricketts heirs property, and bounded as follows, viz: On the W. and S. by the Prather Mill property, and on the east by lands formerly owned by E. Woods.

Also, the Criswell property, situate and lying in State, county and tp. aforesaid, containing 80 acres, more or less, and bounded as follow, viz: E. by lands formerly owned by Thos. Allison; N. by lands formerly owned by Brandon; W. by lands formerly owned by Walter Breden, and on the S. by the N. Y. Star Co.

Also, one undivided sixth part of the Rooker farm, on Pithole, containing 100 acres, more or less, viz: bounded as follows, viz: N. by Morey farm; E. by the Hyner farm; S. by the Reynolds and Copeland farm, and on the W. by Walter Holinden and Blackmer farms.

Also, one undivided one-twelfth (1-12) interest in the four two and three quarters acres (2¾) on Cherry Run, State, county and tp. aforesaid, adjoining the celebrated Reed Well, and upon which there are three (3) wells pumping 110 barrels per day of 40 gallons, and one well being bored, now down 360 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Walker, at the suit of Geo. E. & S. W. Copeland, Attorneys in fact of Peter T. Copeland.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1866.
jy25-11w td

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WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apl5-Shaw

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.

BOLLMAN'S

Imperial French Vinegar

Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN Bremen, Germany.

For sale by the well known firms of

MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN RENSHAW,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
COOL & CLANCY,
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)

This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.

☞ Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with

BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.,
No. 52 s. Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

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Have just opened an

ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,

Millinery Goods.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
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HAMBURG EDGE AND INSERTINGS
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BELTINGS, SILK AND UNION
YARNS—Nine Mixed, Black, White, and Gray Knitting.
FANCY YARNS.
CLASPS, SLIDES, BUCKLES,
BUTTONS, in great variety.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
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PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
NOTIONS, SMALL WARES.
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FURNISHING GOODS

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

White, Brown and Fancy Linen

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GAUZE, MERINO,

SILK AND LISLE SHIRTS AND

DRAWERS.

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83 WOOD STREET.

aug16

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This scourge of humanity, bane of civilization, with despotic sway has insinuated itself into all classes, grades and conditions of life. Neither age, sex nor rank is exempt from its ravages. Its fey hand falls alike upon youthful innocence and hoary-headed age. Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectoration, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, darting Pains in the Side and Back, Emaciation, and a general negative condition of the whole system. It is authentically stated that one fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood, there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion, and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and remedial agencies. Persons suffering from this dread disease, or any of its concomitants, should lose no time in possessing themselves of the proper Remedy, in order that they may stay its ravages, and be restored to health.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

The remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet, containing full and plain prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

JOSEPH FLEMING,

81 MARKET STREET.

Mr. Wilson's Preparation is placed in the hands of the above agent for the convenience of Consumptive sufferers wishing the Remedy. He will furnish during the article at the regular price, 83 per package, and 30 cents extra for postage, when ordered by mail; and the patient can rely upon a pure article, properly compounded under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision at his residence, No. 165 South Second street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Each package will bear his written signature across the end of the box. For pamphlet containing the original Prescription, the Prepared Remedy, or more full particulars, address or call on the above agent, or

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
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Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-tf

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A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated, perfected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.

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BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

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Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

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CHESSMAN & CLARK,

NO. 11 OHIO ST., near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, Pa., manufacturers of every description of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING. BELTS made to order and repaired at short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Rolling Mills and heavy works. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited.

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Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S,

Courvoisier's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.

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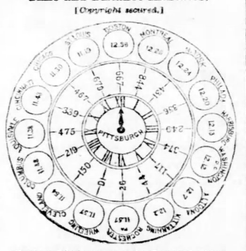

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WATCH REPAIRING.

Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store fo the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely examined by our

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R. H. PALMER,

Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

PRICES REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET,

Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

NOTIONS,

Straw and Millinery Goods,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.,

Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS.

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

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SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866.

Will be sold, at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of the United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows, viz:

Two second class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Nos. 7 and 8, 5 feet gauge, 14 feet 8 inches.

One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels on Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron forty-five pounds to the yard; many fifteen feet lengths, also fifteen ton Hydraulic Jacks, ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.

Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Bronze Bushings, Patterns, Coupler Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles, also,

Nine Frame Buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Grange and Alexandria Depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28, the

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet gauge; Pennock & Co., Kennet Square, Chester county, Pa., builders. Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

D. C. KELLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army
aug8-11T28

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 14th, 1866.

AN ARMY BOARD

is consists of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. Wells, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major Alfred Simpson, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September next, at such place as may be designated for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound and vigorous.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, and must state name, residence, present date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to moral character, qualifications, &c., must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the service during the late war, the fact should be stated, and also his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials of his conduct while in the army, if any, served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.

J. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1866.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, 28th DAY OF AUGUST,

At the Government Yard, corner of Garrison alley and Fayette street, the following public property, viz:

5 Wagons (6 mules);
2 Wagons, (2 horse);
1 Wagon, (spring);
20 single set wheel Harness;
8 single sets lead Harness;
250 Axes;
10½ cords Wood;
1 Desk;
17 Office Chairs;
1 Table;
1 Iron Safe, (Field);
5 Ink Stands;
1 Stove;
3 Paper Folders;
8 Water Buckets;
1 Wheelbarrow;
1 Rocker;
10 Saddles, (Riding);
10 Bridles, (Riding);
9 Saddle Blankets;
2 Curry Combs;
4 Hay Ladders;
1 Hay Standard;
1 Wagon Jack;
1 Anvil;
1 Buttress;
1 Flat File;
1 Hand Hammer;
2 Sledge Hammers;
2 Farrier's Knives;
2 Blacksmith's Rasps;
8 Horse Rasps;
3 Blacksmith's Tongs;
1 Hand Wrench;
1 Vise;
2 Sledges and Handles;
1 Three Iron;
2 Hatchets;
3 Axes;
1 Saddler's Horse;
2 Crowbars;
5 Stable Forks;
2 Hay Forks;
2 Branding Irons;
5 Picks and Handles;
2 Spades;
9 Shovels;
3 Mallets;
6 Pavilion;
2 Platform Scales;
1 Lantern;
22 bottles Mucilage.

Terms—Cash, United States Currency.

GEORGE E. ALDEN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

aug15-td

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

T. A. Sackett, et al., } No. 2 Oct. Term, 1866.
vs. } Libel in
The steamboat "Spray," } Admiralty.

And now, to wit: August 14th, 1866, the Court directs that the Clerk make distribution of the fund in the Registry, arising from the Marshal's Sale in this cause, and among the Libellants and Intervenors, upon ten juridical days' notice to all parties interested, as provided by the 72d Rule of Court, regularly proceeding in Admiralty, and make report to the Court.

PER CURIAM.

All parties interested, will TAKE NOTICE. That the undersigned will hear the Libellants, Intervenors, and all others interested, at his office, in the Custom House, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock P. M.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk U. S. District Court.

aug13-sod

GREAT WESTERN

PLANING MILL,

Cor. Marbury St. and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SASH DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put in a dry house and finished when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Lath and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and re-sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order.

au2-ThaSlm JOHN HEATH.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Findings, &c.

Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [ap18-6m

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 816 acres, all tillable land and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 330 APPLE TREES, selected fruit, all young, a VINEYARD of 15 ACRES of CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underrand with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing, and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address,

ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.

jy21-3M

SAW AND GRIST MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 33 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 3,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUNS OF FOUR AND A-HALF FEET FRENCH BURS, and can manufacture 100 barrels of flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade, and is now doing a good business.

For further information, apply or address,

ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.

jy21-3M

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, within 1 mile of Port Perry, and 4 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Braddock Station, 12 miles from Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use; well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, TAN-YARD, HOUSE, Spring House, and other Out buildings. The house is also upon the farm a fine orchard of apple trees. A purchaser offering soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of

No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
or of James White, on the premises.

my26-3m

SPLENDID RESIDENCE

FOR SALE,

Situate on a line of Passenger Railway, about 2½ miles from town. The House is large, new, commodious and provided with modern improvements, attached is a fine garden, with fruit &c. For particulars apply to J. LUDE & IG ROEHLER,
71 Grant Street.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE—One mile back of City Poor House Farm, on Chartiers river, with the latest improved machinery. In perfect order. Nine acres of land, good frame house with eight rooms, small barn, stable and out-buildings, and good young orchard, strong running spring, &c.

Price only THIRTY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash; half alone would cost more money. Enquire of

HORT. F. WADDELL,
au21 cor Smithfield and Water Sts.

FOR SALE,

A THREE STORY BRICK,

No. 252 Ohio, between East Lane and Chestnut street, Allegheny city, with a Store Room and six dwelling apartments. For further particulars enquire of

H. W. BRISMEYER,
au18-6 No. 252 Ohio street.

FOR SALE—

A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation, with a comfortable two story frame house of four rooms, good spring of water, with spring house at the door; a number variety of our hundred and fifty two trees. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
jy19 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Fronting the Washington street R. R. and extending back 140 feet to a wide Alley, and near to Liberty street. LARGE IRON CLAD BUILDING, 33x64, with basement, another building in the rear. This Establishment is well suited for a Machine Shop, Agricultural Works or Planing Mill. Is already supplied with 30-horse power engine

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

An Excited Gathering—The Fusion Ticket Accepted—The Candidates not Required to Subscribe to the Resolutions—The Philadelphia Convention Indorsed—Is neral Sweitzer Nominated for Congress.

The Democratic county convention assembled yesterday morning in the Court House, for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, to be voted for at the October election. Eleven o'clock had been designated as the time for the convening of the convention, but long before that hour the delegates assembled on the steps and in the grounds of the Court House, to discuss the matters that would be brought before them. The principal object of discussion was the "Citizens Anti-Radical Ticket," the delegates from the city, headed by Captain Kunkel, John H. Sawyer, R. C. G. Sproul and others being strongly in favor of its adoption, while those from many of the boroughs and townships, led by Burgess Salisbury of Birmingham, Colonel James A. Gibson of Pine, and Thenton Kerr of Reserve, opposed it. A considerable amount of wire-pulling was resorted to, but it was apparent that the friends of the ticket were largely in the majority.

The delegates proceeded to the Court of Quarter Sessions Room about 11 o'clock, when R. C. G. Sproul, Esq., moved that a permanent organization of the Convention be at once effected by the election of Gen. George W. Cass as permanent President.

At this moment Wm. Linn, Esq., made his appearance at the Judges' bench, and stated that as Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, it was not only his *right*, but his *duty* to convene the Convention. He then called the meeting to order, and announced that the first business of the Convention would be the selection of a temporary chairman.

Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., then nominated Hon. H. P. Fleminken as temporary chairman. The motion was carried unanimously, and the Judge, upon taking the chair, stated that he hoped the members of the Convention would keep in mind the business which they had assembled to transact, and endeavor to preserve harmony and union in their deliberations.

The following temporary Secretaries were then appointed: Messrs. Jacob Whitesell, J. F. E. Wright, Wm. T. Fairley, and John C. Barr.

The following delegates then handed in their credentials:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—W. I. McGinn, H. W. Buffum.
Second Ward—Charles Naylor, N. McCloskey.
Third Ward—E. W. Timmons, Samuel R. Johnston.
Fourth Ward—R. C. G. Sproul, Thomas A. Lynn.
Fifth Ward—Patrick Hamilton, James M. Taylor.
Fifth Ward—Second Precinct—Carl O'Donnell, —— Sabin.
Sixth Ward—Frank Martin, John Coyle.
Seventh Ward—John Hays, John S. M Clowry.
Eighth Ward—Thomas Bennett, Samuel B. Patterson.
Ninth Ward—T. S. Rowley, John C. Taylor.
Tenth Ward—John O'Conner, John Mish.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—James Mclaughlin, Robert McGraw.
Second Ward—W. J. Kounts, W. L. Farley.
Third Ward—First Precinct—Benjamin Crawford, Jacob Snyder.
Third Ward—Second Precinct—Jacob Huckley, W. Snyder.
Fourth Ward—First Precinct—Leonard Snyder, J. T. E. Wright.
Fourth Ward—Second Precinct—Benj. Linton, A. Bowitzer.

BOROUGHS.

Sewickley—F. M. Hutchinson, Jacob Whitesell.
Manchester—George Mothersand, R. Bailey.
Luque ne—A. McF. Johnston, S. M. Tomkins.
Sharpsburg—Jeremiah Kelso, ——
Turtle Point—James B. Fulton, J. Miller.
Upper St. Clair—Lawrenceville—Joseph Hart, J. T. Pearson.
Second Ward, Lawrenceville—J. C. Buffum, Wm. Smith.
Temperanceville—H. P. Hayes, James Kelly.
West Pittsburgh—John D. Rogers, John Gross.
Mount Washington—James Lamb, Anton Boedy.
South Pittsburgh—John S. Murray, Theodore Kerman.
First Precinct, Birmingham—B. Imard Welker, F. A. Zobel.
Second Precinct, Birmingham—James Salisbury, Jacob Lower.
East Birmingham—Christian Feid, John Kreps.
McKeesport—H. B. Sinclair, Dr. E. A. Wood.
Elizabeth—J. Donaldson, D. C. Lightner.
West Elizabeth—S. K. Fife, W. R. Lewis.

TOWNSHIPS.

Pitt—John C. Barr, Joseph R. Hunter.
Collins—Pat. Kerr, J. H. Sawyer.
Plum—James A. Conbor, Andrew Jack.
Penn—S. Lowe, Francis Wilson.
Elizabeth—James Calhoun, F. Menown.
Mifflin—J. Metovern, O. H. P. Blackburn.
Peebles—Major Wm. Piper, Thomas J. Keenan.
Wilkins—Boyd Johnson, Wm. Turner.
Patton—Wm. Mcphilips, W. Lovell.
Versailles—Col. John Sill, T. J. Louis
Jefferson—Henry Large, Jr. H. Blackburn.
Robinson—Jos. Hays, R. B. Guthrie.
Moon—W. H. Reed, Wm. Mc Bell.
Franklin—Wm. Neely, George Balshaw.
Kingsley—Y. A. Reed, Hugh Callaghan.
Findley—Wm. V. Hays, John Mcdonough.
Ohio—T. W. Cheesman, Keleh.
Baldwin—Samuel Cooley, Wm. Whiteman.
Ross—R. Morrow, Wm. Fairfield.
McCandless—John Sadler, Andrew Mcneild.
Reserve—Dr. Hardinerger, Adam Reineman.
Shaler—Wm. Mc Carey, Jr. Wm. Murray.
Pine—J. A. Gibson, A. C. Mcclintock.
East Deer—P. Hutchinson, D. Bower.
Upper St. Clair—D. Bower, A. McKown.
North Fayette—James Bell, Gustavus Walker.
Neville—Dr. McCabe, R. Phillips.
Reserve—Dr. A. Mcquistion, I. Wisehel.
West Deer—C. Bryson, James Ross.
Indiana—David Boyd, Joseph Bell.
Lower St. Clair—J. Van Kirk, Wm. Ewing.
South Fayette—Joseph McKown, Wm. Nicholson.
Forward—H. Stevenson, Wm. Morrison.
Union—James Webb, Hugh Sweeny.
South—C. I. E. Mcafee, Isaac Donaldson.
Harrison—L. W. Conter, Nathan White.
Sewickley—R. H. Kerr, Isaac Wood.
Richland—Charles Gibson, Aaron Mecllintock.
Franklin—Jacob B. Mcdowell, Wm. A. Miller.
Liberty—Wm. Fullwood, David Tuner.

The Chairman announced that the seat of Mr. John O'Connor, of the Tenth Ward, had been contested by Alderman John A. Strain, when, on motion of Mr. James Irvin, the following Committee on Credentials was appointed: Messrs. James Irvin, Wm. Mclaughlin and Christian Feid.

Thenton Kerr then moved that Gen. George W. Cass be declared the permanent President of the Convention. The motion was carried by a unanimous vote, and upon the appearance of the General on the stand he was received with cheers. He returned his thanks for the very flattering vote he had just received, and regretted that owing to physical debility he was not able to perform the duties of the position. He, however, would cheerfully vote for the ticket unanimously. But one radical convention should meet in the county each year, and it was the desire of every right feeling man, that the ticket to be selected to day would be ratified by the conservative men of the county, and the radicals defeated.

The following gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents: Messrs. Henry Mechtorch, Alex McCabe, Adam Reineman and Col. James A. Gibson.

On motion of R. C. G. Sproul, the temporary Secretaries were retained.

F. M. Hutchinson, of Sewickley, moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed said committee: Messrs. F. M. Hutchinson, Francis Seiders, Thomas J. Keenan, H. P. Fleminken and Robert H. Kerr.

The committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of admitting John O'Connor, from the Tenth Ward, to a seat in the Convention. The report was accepted, but upon a motion to adopt it being made, John Hoyle, Esq., moved as an amendment that the name of Alderman John A. Strain be substituted for John O'Connor. This gave rise to considerable discussion, during which Mr. Strain appeared and withdrew his name.

Thos. J. Kernan, Esq., then offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, A "Citizen's Anti Radical Ticket" as presented in this morning's *Daily Post*, composed entirely of gentlemen of liberal principles and undoubted integrity and ability, has been selected after due action of the various anti Radical Committees of the county, to be voted for at the coming election, and has been **recommended** to this Convention by our Democratic County Committee, as a fair and just case to nominate a straight Democratic Ticket, and as it is the earnest desire of this Convention, and of a majority of our constituents, that a complete and harmonious union be effected for the defeat of the plants of the county, and to the entire discomfiture of the Radical or Republican ticket, and that nothing may be done to prevent such a result by continuing now to make separate nominations, and advocating the support of the Citizens Ticket aforesaid: Therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Democracy of Allegheny County, hereby adopt in nomination for the October election a strict Democratic County Ticket, and recommend the same to give a united, determined and zealous support of the whole said Ticket, herein and hereinafter selected and recommended as aforesaid.

The resolutions were received with great applause, and a motion to adopt them was seconded by about twenty voices.

"Benton" Kerr spoke against the ticket, and appealed to good Democrats, not to men who had been known as Democrats, to come out and went around the streets pulling "rats on the lamp posts, to be brought before the people, a ticket composed entirely of Democrats. Cries of "order," "put him out," "order," ordered: when "Benton" bristled up, and announced that no man in the Convention was able to put him out. [Laughter.]

Col. Gibson remarked that a series of rules of order had been adopted by the conventions of the democratic County Conventions, under which all resolutions were referred, without debate, to the Committee on Contested Seats.

The chairman stated that he was not aware that the present resolutions came under the rules.

Col. Gibson—Am I to understand the chairman to say that this is not a Democratic Convention, and that it should not be governed by the rules we have heretofore had?

Benton Kerr—It is not a Democratic Convention. Hisses and cheers.

The chair said that so far as the chairman of the Convention understood the rules he would endorse them, but he would be willing to be set right by the delegates. The course pursued by several members was not calculated to expedite business.

The question on the passage of the preamble and resolutions was called for, when "Benton" Kerr demanded the ayes and nays.

The President directed the Secretaries to call the roll, when the resolutions were adopted by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to twenty-five. The following are the names of the delegates voting in the negative:

Wm. I. Mcginn, First ward; Pittsburgh; Samuel Martin, John Coyle, Sixth ward; John McCleary, John Hays, Seventh ward; A. McFarland Johnston, Duquesne borough; James Sabin, Upper St. Clair; Bernard Welker, Jacob Zobel, Jacob Lower, Birmingham; S. K. Fife, West Elizabeth, Joseph H. Hunter, Pitt township; P. C. Sharpe, Blackburn, John McGovern, Mifflin; Samuel Cooley, H. B. Whiteman, Baldwin; Robert Morrow, Wm. Fairfield, Ross; Dr. A. G. McQuade, Shaler; Robert H. Kerr, Jacob Eckert, McClure; Colonel James A. Gibson, Pine; Charles Gibson, Richland; A. M. Blackburn, Jefferson.

When the result was announced, three cheers for the ticket were given, which were joined in by the spectators outside the bar.

"Benton" Kerr—Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer my resignation as a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Chairman—No, Sir, we cannot accept it.

"Benton"—But I am about to retire from the Convention.

Voices—Well, go. [Laughter.]

The Convention then took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at two o'clock, when the Chairman announced that the Committee on Resolutions was prepared to report.

Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., from the Committee, then read the following:

Resolved, That the "Declaration of Principles" and the platform adopted by the late National Union Convention at Philadelphia, meets our hearty approval, and is embodied sentiments which, if carried out in practice by the nation, will restore our distracted country to union, peace, prosperity and happiness. The action of that Convention shows that the unerring finger of Providence" guided them in all their deliberations.

Resolved, That in our nominees for Governor, the Honorable Heister Clymer, the patriotic and conservative men of the state have a candidate in whom they may repose the highest confidence, as the friend of sound principles, unswerving integrity and tried ability.

Resolved, That the Conservative men of the country note that Andrew G. Curtin, the leader of the Radicals, the distinguished services rendered the country during the late rebellion, have not only failed to receive the just reward of patriotic devotion have proscribed and persecuted the men who so nobly served to save the country, and to secure its perpetuity, and we expect to maintain our cause and patriots support, we expect to maintain.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Keenan moved that the Chairman be authorized to appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of one member from each election district of the county, the President of the Convention to be Chairman of said committee. Adopted.

Mr. Kerr—Allow me, Mr. President, to offer a resolution.

Mr. Hutchinson—I object. We thought the gentleman had retired from the Convention.

Mr. Kerr—But I have come back. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kerr then offered the following:

Resolved, That Pennsylvania is of right entitled to a Cabinet officer, and we respectfully call the attention of the President to this fact, and in the event of the war office being vacated by Mr. Stanton, we recommend the appointment of General George W. Cass for that position, he being every way qualified to discharge the duties of said office.

The resolution met with an enthusiastic reception, when Gen Cass remarked that nothing afforded him greater pleasure than to indulge the gentleman from Ross.

General Gibson moved that a Committee of Five be appointed to wait upon the different candidates, and request them to subscribe to the principles enunciated in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and that in case they refused to do so, that the Democratic Committee of Correspondence be instructed to substitute other names.

Great confusion followed, during which a motion to adjourn was offered and carried.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the delegates of the Twenty-second District organized for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress. Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. John C. Barr appointed Secretary.

R. C. G. Sproul, Esq., stated that General J. Bowman Sweitzer was the only candidate before the Convention, and moved that he be nominated by acclamation. The motion was adopted unanimously.

General Sweitzer was loudly called for, and upon appearing on the stage was received with cheers. The General stated that he was deeply impressed with the honor conferred upon him in so unanimously and unanimously selecting him as a candidate for Congress. He would have an opportunity of meeting with his friends frequently during the canvass, and it was unnecessary to say more than that he would work energetically for the success of the ticket that had just been placed in nomination. It was very easy to nominate a ticket, but very difficult to elect one. The speaker had lived in Allegheny county for twenty years, and during that time there had never been such a chance for the success of the conservative principles. The people were heartily tired of the misrule that had been brought upon them by the radicals, and were determined to have a change. The Democratic party had shown an unexampled spirit of liberality and impartiality in forming the ticket, and its success was assured if those with whom we have associated have the nerve to come out and sustain us. In regard to the speech alluded to by President Johnson's reconstruction policy, and said that every man in the country approved of it, except a few sectional and fanatical radicals, who were endeavoring to elevate the negro at the expense of the white citizens. He alluded to the Assembly ticket, and said it was impossible it should be defeated, as the country demanded that the distinguished and patriotic Edgar Cowan should be returned to the National Senate. President Johnson had marked out his policy, and we should send representatives to Congress who would sustain him. Reliable men were wanted, and all he could offer for their future was his record of the past. He had never betrayed a friend nor broken a promise; and, if elected, would represent the interests of the district to the best of his ability.

At the conclusion of the General's remarks the meeting adjourned.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The delegates from that portion of the county composing the Twenty-third Congressional District organized in the Grand Jury Room, and were organized by calling Col. James A. Gibson to the chair, and appointing Jacob Whitsell, Esq., Secretary.

The President then announced that the nomination of Congressional Conferees was now in order, when the following were nominated: Col. James A. Gibson, Captain W. J. Kountz, Col. A. McK. Johnston, William H. McGee, Adam Reineman, Benj. Crawford, Dr. A. G. McQuistion.

The delegates then proceeded to mark for a choice, when resulted in the selection of Messrs. Johnston, Gibson, Captain W. J. Kountz, and Adam Reineman.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The following is the "Citizens' Anti Radical Ticket," as adopted by the Convention:

Congress—J. Bowman Sweitzer, city.
Sheriff—Joseph Ross, city.
Clerk of the Courts—Col. Robert Anderson, city.
Clerk of Orphans' Court—Capt. Wm. Fullwood, city.
Recorder—Capt. Andrew Large, McKeesport.
Register—John Small, city.
Commissioner—Thomas Shaw, Shaler.
Assembly—Samuel McKee, Pitt township; James Blackburn, city; H. C. Bissell, Birmingham; J. J. Buffum, Lawrenceville; Hall Patterson, city; Dr. F. Hardtmeyer, Allegheny.

UNION RALLY IN WASHINGTON.

Speeches by Hon. George V. Lawrence, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Col. Montgomery, of Miss., and Rev. Bain, of Canonsburg.

The summer term of Court in Washington county commenced on Monday, and as usual on such occasions that beautiful town was filled with people, part of whom, however, were drawn thither by the announcement that a Union Mass Meeting would be held there Tuesday evening. The great crowd in the borough Monday assembled in the evening in the Court House, and listened to an eloquent and elaborate argument from Hon. George V. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence reviewed the proceedings of the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and pointed to the evident satisfaction of his constituents that the Congressional reconstruction policy was the only one by which the rights and safety of the country could be secured. Bespoke upwards of two hours, and held the vast audience.

On Tuesday night, the Court House was again crowded by an enthusiastic multitude of Union men, to hear the speeches announced. Hon. City, presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents from the counties of the *Keystone*, and Allen, acted as Secretaries. The first speaker was Hon. T. J. Bigham, of Allegheny county, who made a telling argument of the evening. The Senator dissected the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, held in Philadelphia, and was inspiring of denunciation of those who had proved traitors to their party and country during the late hour of peril. He, in the most impressive manner, arraigned the leaders of the so-called Democracy, which had been resurrected during the day by Hon. William Montgomery in his address to the Citizens' Mass Meeting. Mississippi had been sent by the Johnsonites at Philadelphia. And he could hardly understand that the Democracy of Washington county will not consent to pay Jonah, but insist on being the whale. Mr. Bigham's speech, in the opinion of many, was the ablest delivered in the Wigwam proceedings, if there was any difference. The principal fact was made known to Senator Bigham, and he put it to good account in a few telling sentences. That speech will be circulated, as the country demanded that the distinguished and patriotic Edgar Cowan should be returned to the National Senate. President Johnson had marked out his policy, and we should send representatives to Congress who would sustain him. Reliable men were wanted, and all he could offer for their future was his record of the past. He had never betrayed a friend nor broken a promise; and, if elected, would represent the interests of the district to the best of his ability.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, August 22—P. M.

The forenoon New York quotations were Gold, 148⅞; Eighty-Ones, 111⅝; Five-Twenties, 110; Ten-Forties, 107½; Seven-Thirties, 106⅛; Michigan Southern, 85½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90⅛; Fort Wayne, 104½; Erie, 73½; Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Bennehoff (old), Pitholeum, —; United States, 7.30, gregory, gold; 20⅝; Quartz Hill, 1½; Smith and Parmalee, 9½.

Later dispatches (up to 1½ P. M.) quote gold at 148⅞, and it is confidently predicted that it will be run up much higher unless the Secretary puts some of the Government surplus on the market, which is expected. The whole supply is now so meagre, independent of that in the Gove riment vaults, that with the present condition of the money market it is quite easily controlled.

—There is a contest in the New York stock market on some of the Railway share list, particularly with the Erie stock. It has advanced materially under an influence that seeks to change the management of the company's affairs. The *Times* says: The buyers are a strong party, and it is not improbable that they may aim to control the annual election of Presidents and Directors on the second Tuesday in October. The present feeling is that the Executive administration and Mr. Vose are its especial friends in that direction should be superseded. And to this result it is not improbable that the great body of the holders of the 50,000 shares of the Preference stock will be willing, if not anxious to contribute, in view of the fact that even their dividends are being withheld in consequence of the very weak, if not sinister financial management of the concern.

—The ambiguous wording of the new tariff and revenue act, "from and after," as fixing the time when it shall go into operation, has been agreed to interpret as synonymous with "on and after." When the day is fixed, as "from and after 10th of August," the law will be enforced on that date, the Supreme Court having forfeited the authority for this ruling. When the reading is "from and after the passage of this act," the day on which the law is approved by the President will not be reckoned. The law, it is supposed, does not intend to recognize a fraction of a day, and as the approval of the act on a given day leads to a fair presumption that the law received the signature only on part of that day, it will take effect from the opening of the day following the date of the President's signature. This rule will be applied, we understand as well to the exemptions as to the exactions. A law taken effect on a given day, under a particular law goes into operation a day sooner or later, but to importers, and the shipping interest generally, it may make much difference.

—In our local market the only stock that has improved of late is Cleveland and Pittsburg, which better inquiry for it has been excited, and to-day it was sold at 47.

—The most marked changes exhibited by the last Philadelphia bank statement is in the items of loans and deposits, the former being decreased $633,467, while the latter has augmented $870,085. Last week the loans showed an increase of $81,966, and the deposits a decrease of $881,808. The only other important change is in the legal tenders, which exhibit a falling off of $186,849. Last week they showed a decrease of $833,294.

—The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have consolidated in accordance with the laws of Illinois and Iowa, and in pursuance of the written consent of a majority in value of the stockholders, with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company of Iowa. The latter Company is the purchaser and owner of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, and of all the equipments, lands and all other property belonging to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. The name of the consolidated Company is "The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company." No more certificates of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company will be issued, and on the surrender of the outstanding Chicago and Rock Island Certificates of stock, new certificates of the stock of the consolidated company will be issued and delivered to the parties as it may be transferred to upon the books of the Consolidated Company. We understand no other change will take place in the consolidation, as the new Company are acquainted with the business of the old, and therefore the consolidation of the Company is only 500 feet more than that of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. The amount of stock required to be issued by the Iowa Company will be $10,000,000, and that of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, so that there really is no increase of stock.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, August 23, 1866. }

No news yesterday was not very active in yesterday for produce, and prices were generally unchanged. The receipts were pretty sparingly preferring to wait and see what very prices are going to turn. The last week's receipts of flour were 3,000 bbls, and the shipments 1,000 bbls. With the exception of one or two light transit boat engaged in the Parkersburg trade no other sail vessels out. The boats on the Allegheny river are doing a fair business, and arrive and depart punctually. Slack water is a great improvement of the Allegheny river in handy. There money to be made on it. Wasn't make the money. The oil trade has grown to such immense proportions that it will be impossible to stop it, and they will do it October 9th, by giving an increased navigation to the Allegheny river.

Rev. Bain, of Canonsburg, who present in the audience, delivered a telling speech, after which the meeting adjourned sine die. After declining for some time, he at length consented to speak. He mounted the stand, and in an half hour's speech made a powerful argument in behalf of the position of Congress.

The feeling was a perfect harmonious—the best of feeling prevailed, and the Union men of Washington county are determined to do their duty at the time in such a manner as will startle the Johnsonians and delight all patriots.

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. Wm. B. Childs, assisted by Dr. James A. Herron, Surgeons of the Homeopathic Dispensary, No. 62 Fourth street, removed, yesterday morning, an encysted tumor from the head of a man named Gee, a resident of Allegheny city. The tumor was quite large, being almost the size of a full grown apple. Mr. Gee is advanced in life, being fifty-three years old, and had been afflicted with the tumor for three years. During that time, a number of successful operations have been performed gratuitously at this meritorious institution, and its establishment a few months since, upon persons who have been unable to pay for the same demanded by surgeons for their services.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Wm. Loughrey yesterday made information before Alderman J. A. Strain, of the Tenth ward, charging Harriet Harrington with perjury. The parties both reside on Sandusky alley. Loughrey alleges in his information that the defendant "did wilfully, knowingly and corruptly testify to a certain suit pending before Mayor McCarthy, wherein this deponent was defendant, the said Mrs. Harrington swearing that a certain yard adjoining the house in Chilton alley belonged to her, which was material to the issue of the case then pending, all of which is false and untrue. The accused was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Yesterday, in the United States District Court, on motion of John Barton, Esq., proctor for libellants in their issue against the steamboat Spray, the libel was ordered to be filed, and libellants permitted to file witnesses.

On motion of District Attorney R. B. Carnahan, judgments were ordered against the defendants in the following cases, for the sum of two thousand dollars, for failing to make returns to the Revenue Collector of the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania: United States vs. Oscar E. Himes, Charles J. Saunders and George Beneath.

OUR CONGRESSMAN ABROAD.—The Monongahela *Republicum* of yesterday, says: On Friday last Mr. Moorhead paid our city a flying visit, during which time he was serenaded, and spoke a few words with a number of his constituents from the "other side." Not the least interesting item of this visit was an inspection of the new Monongahela bridge, in process of construction, with which Mr. Moorhead announced himself so well pleased that he generously tendered the unsolicited donation of several hundred dollars to aid in its construction.

THE FORGERY CASE.—Yesterday morning a letter was received by Chief of Police Hague, from Messrs. Claflin & Co., of New York, requesting him to send to that city Frank Sheridan, alias David Rosenfield, who were arrested a day or two ago on a charge of forging an order on the firm for kid gloves to the amount of about $1,000. Mr. Hague left for New York, at the expense, Officer Rigley left for New York with the prisoners yesterday afternoon.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The annual examination of the classes in Linnean School will be held in Clinton, Pa., on the 29th, 30th and 31st of August. Literary performances, consisting of original and select orations, essays, tableaux, debate, &c., will be given by the students on the evenings of the 30th and 31st, the proceeds of the same for the benefit of the school library. The annual address to the students will be delivered by J. W. F. White, Esq., of the Pittsburgh bar.

DEATH WARRANT SIGNED.—The death warrant for the execution of Richard Thairwell, convicted for the murder of James W. Housman, in Cookstown, Fayette county, a month or two ago, was signed by Governor Curtin on Tuesday last. The execution is fixed for Monday, October first. This is the first case in which the extreme penalty of the law, properly known as "hangman's day," has been disregarded.

FINED.—J. C. Wilderath and M. Strang were arrested yesterday and taken before the Mayor, for permitting their wagons to regain on Market street in the vicinity of the Market House, let street in the vicinity of the Market House, let street in the vicinity of the Market House, let